information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written (on paper) sequence listing. In view of this submission applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of the application for failure to comply with the requirements of 37 CFR 1.821 through 1.825.

Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

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VERSION WITH MARKING TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

In the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Thrombin is an important serine protease in hemostasis and thrombosis. One of the key actions of thrombin is cellular modulation via receptor activation. A functional human thrombin receptor (PAR-1), cloned by Coughlin in 1991 (T.-K. Vu, *Cell* **1991**, *64*, 1057), was found to be a member of the G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) superfamily. The receptor activation putatively occurs by N-terminal recognition and proteolytic cleavage at the Arg-41/Ser-42 peptide bond to reveal a truncated N-terminus. This new receptor sequence, which has an SFLLRN (Ser-Phe-Leu-Leu-Arg-Asn) SEQ. ID. NO. 1 N-terminus acting as a tethered ligand to recognize a site on the receptor, can trigger activation and signal transduction leading to platelet aggregation. Since 1991, three other protease-activated receptors with extensive homology to the thrombin receptor, "PAR-2" (S. Nystedt, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA* **1994**, *91*, 9208), "PAR-3" (H. Ishihara, *Nature* **1997**, *386*, 502), and "PAR-4" (W.-F. Xu, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA* **1998**, *95*, 6642), have been cloned. Thrombin receptor (PAR-1) specific antibody-induced blockade of the platelet thrombin receptor has shown efficacy against arterial thrombosis in vivo (J. J. Cook *Circulation* **1995**, *91*, 2961). Hence, antagonists of the thrombin receptor (PAR-1) are useful to block these protease-activated receptors and, as such, may be used to treat platelet mediated thrombotic disorders such as myocardial infarction, stroke, restenosis, angina, atherosclerosis, and ischemic conditions.